increasing tendency of farmers in Punjab and Haryana to resort to cash crop farming instead of foodgrains especially wheat;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard;

(c) the area of land transferred from wheat to cash crop farming in Punjab and Haryana during the last three years;

(d) to what extent there is a stagnation in production of wheat and other foodgrains, dwindling in procurement of wheat and increase in its consumption during each of the last three years; and

(e) what steps Government have taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir,

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) The production of wheat and rice, the major foodgrains crops, has been increasing in both Haryana and Punjab during the last three years except for a marginal decline of rice production in Haryana during 1991-92 due to adverse weather conditions. As such, there is no stagnation in the production of these crops in these two States.

(e) Government is implementing Special foodgrain Production Programmes (SFPP)—Wheat, Maize & Millets and Pulses; National Pulses Development Programme (NPDP); and Integrated Programme for Rice Development (IPRD) including minikit programme to increase the production and productivity of foodgrains in the country. Minimum support prices are also being revised upward periodically to provide enough incentive to the farmers to invest more and increase their foodgrains production.

Per-capita fruit consumption

2858. SHRI MD. SALIM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the per capita fruit consumption in India which is third top fruit producing country in the world; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned from the export of fruit during 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) There is no survey on the per capita fruit consumption in India. However, as per rough estimate per capita consumption of fruit is about 40 grams per day against the 120 grams which is the recommended minimum requirement. India is the second largest producer of fruits after Brazil and the third top fruit producing country is U.S.A.

(b) An amount of foreign exchange equal to Rs. 130 crores has been earned from export of fresh and processed fruits during 1991-92.

Distribution of wheat, rice, sugar etc. to States

2859. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) what were the demands and supplies allocated and made of wheat, rice, sugar and different pulses for distribution through public distribution system in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajashthan and Tripura during 1991-92 and 1992-93 so far; and

(b) whether there have been demands for the construction of godowns for Public Distribution System in these States; and if so, the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOIGOI): (a) A statement showing demand and allotment of rice and wheat made during the years 1991-92 and 1992-93 in respect of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajhasthan and Tripura is attached statement. (*see* below). Allotment of foodgrains are made to States/Union Territories subject to the stock position, seasonal availability and other related factors and is supplemental to the market availability and is not meant for meeting the entire

demands of the States/Union Territories.

Levy Sugar allocations to most of the States/Union Territories are made on uniform norms of ensuring minimum 425 gms. per capita monthly availability for the projected population as on 1.10.1986. These norms are effective from 1.2.1987.

No allocation of pulses is made by the Central Government to state Governments/2Union Territory Administrations.

(b) Government are examining a proposal of setting up a few godowns in Tripura.

Statement

(In '000 tonnes)

States	Year	Wheat		Rice	
		Demand	Allotment	Demand	Allotment
Madhya Pradesh	1991-92	1920.0	443.0	1440.0	330.0
	1992-93 (April-December, 92)	1300.0	399.5	840.0	340.44
Gujarat	1991-92	1200.0	879.3	445.0	336.0
	1992-93 (April-December, 92)	970.0	580.0	387.0	246.4
Maharashtra	1991-92	1740.0	1396.0	810.0	692.0
	1992-93 (April-December, 92)	1350.0	874.0	675.0	523.0
Rajasthan	1991-92	1760.0	930.0	57.0	43.6
	1992-93 (April-December, 92)	1800.0	860.5	45.0	35.2
Tripura	1991-92	31.05	28.5	172.2	196.5
	1992-93 (April-December, 92)	22.5	18.0	151.65	174.0

Production of Sugar in Maharashtra

2860. SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV:
SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) what is the target of sugar production in the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) what are the total number of sugar factories in different parts of the country and at what capacity they are running;

(c) whether it is a fact that Maharashtra Cooperative Sugar Factories played a major role in sugar production in the country;

(d) what incentives have been given to Maharashtra Cooperative Sugar Factories and what is Government's reaction to the sanction of three different recovery zones and their incentives as demanded by Government of Maharashtra;

(e) what is the new licensing policy and by when the new licences could be issued and what about the financial